

Wellesley Hills, Mass., Nov. 4.—In our interview with Roger W. Babson this week, the question of what effect the Congressional elections will have upon business, brot from him the following statement:

"I see one interesting issue in the Congressional elections, namely, the number of new radical members sent to Congress. Those of us in the East do not understand the viewpoint of our western people, hence we are awake to the great change which is coming about in our political lineup. Throughout the present generation, the contest has been between the Republicans and Democrats. The days of this alignment, however, are numbered. Both of the old parties have suffered extensive changes. At least by 1928, and perhaps by 1924, a real contest may be waged between the so-called Conservatives on the one side, and the so-called Radicals on the other.

"To 'Radical' I do not refer to the I. W. W.'s or any group commonly known as Bolsheviks. The new Radical party will be more like the Bull Moose party of 1912. The Conservative group will represent a combination of both Republicans and Democrats who are opposed to the extreme measures of the other group. The elections tomorrow will serve to show to what extent this new alignment is taking shape.

"As to the immediate effects of the elections they should not be important unless the Republican majority in Congress should be overthrown. I do not, however, expect such an event.

"After all," continued Mr. Babson, "most of us business men worry a great deal more over politics than we should. Everybody today is looking to Washington for a present. Nine tenths of all the important bills before Congress this year were designed to help some one group—usually at the expense of the others. Farmer and labor demands, railroad financing, state and soldiers' bonus and the tariff fight are a few examples. This stampede to the Government for assistance is one of the pestilences which always follow a war. The same mania developed after the Civil War. From 1865 to 1870 bankers and business men spent more energy lobbying in Congress than developing their own business. The government must mix into business in war time; it is hard to get out of it after the war is over. Eventually people will realize that you can't take out of the government more than you put into it. For the present, however, the situation presents a serious danger—not to those who fail to get assistance, but to those who succeed!

"Any growth founded upon so flimsy a basis as government favor must be precarious. The industries and the individual companies which are really good investments will be able to fight their way through without having to depend upon exorbitant tariffs or governmental support. They may have had sliding doors a while, but when the depression comes they will control the fate. While others are building up businesses at Washington, they are building organizations at home. At the time it may seem as if the concerns which get the most protection or assistance from Washington are the winners, but their advantage is only temporary. Instead of trying to pick the companies which get the most assistance from the Government, investors should look for the companies which can get along with the least!

"This factor marks a sharp distinction between the railroads today. Under the Esch-Cummins law the roads have the privilege of calling upon the government for assistance in their financing. Many investors have looked upon this as a favorable argument. You will notice, however, that the railroads which stand best on the quotation board have very few 'government obligations' in their balance sheets. The only kind of a peg to put your money into is one that will stand on its own bottom. Perhaps the others will come out all right, but the railroads in which I am interested are now adopting efficient business methods instead of depending upon Government aid. In closing railroad securities, my advice is to let someone else speculate as to what the government will or will not do.

"The same applies to industrial securities. At the moment everyone is much exercised over the new tariff rates. Some industries have secured greater protection than others. In the long run, however, the business which receives the greatest tariff protection may not be the best investment. If its operating costs and overhead charges are increased on no safer basis than legislation, it is not a business in which to risk your money. Business concerns, like individuals, get their strength from fighting their own battles. Too much protection is far more dangerous than too little.

"Remember that Congress is governed by the law of action and reaction. At present, legislation is running toward Government subsidies and support. The further this goes, however, the more drastic will be the subsequent reaction. The more Congress does for individual business interests today, the more some other Congress will take away from these interests later! Hence, when looking for an industry in

## SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION LOOKS AFTER SOLDIERS

Red Cross Workers in That Section Assist, Care For and Entertain Men in Camps and Hospitals.

Approximately 30,000 able-bodied soldiers and more than 5,000 invalided soldiers and ex-service men in the hospitals in the United States have been assisted in obtaining compensation and in the solution of their other problems by the American Red Cross, according to E. R. Transue, director of war service of the Southwestern Division of the American Red Cross.

"Red Cross workers in the camps and hospitals in the Southwestern Division are rendering much-needed service to the men who are in the army at the present time," said Transue. "Those service men undergoing hospital treatment for one cause or another and ex-service men who have been hospitalized both in the army hospitals and hospitals operated by the Veterans' Bureau, are some of the men in need of this service.

"The army camps and hospitals in this division covered by Red Cross workers are located at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.; Camp Travis, Tex., including Ft. Sam Houston Hospital; Ft. Bliss, Tex., including Wm. A. Reamont General Hospital; Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., including the U. S. Disciplinary barracks at that point; Ft. Riley, Kan.; Ft. Scott, Okla.; Fitzsimons General Hospital, Fitzsimons, Colo.; Camp Furlong, New Mex.; Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz. and the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

"The Veterans' Bureau hospitals served by the Southwestern Division of the Red Cross are: U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 35, St. Louis, Mo.; Veterans Hospital No. 25, Logan, Tex.; U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 55, Ft. Bayard, N. Mex.; U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 67, Kansas City, Mo.; U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 78, N. Little Rock, Ark.; and U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 80, Fort Lyon, Colo.

"Of the 5,000 patients, approximately 75 per cent are undergoing treatment for tuberculosis and mental diseases. This makes the work one of considerable difficulty, inasmuch as it is often a real problem to provide proper recreation or to connect the man's present condition with his service.

"There are three phases of the Red Cross program for service and ex-service men in the camps and hospitals—Home Service, Recreation and Medical Social Service. Our regular camp service program consists of what is known as home service work. This calls for co-operation between the Red Cross worker in the camp and governmental and chapter agencies in taking care of problems of the enlisted man in the army. Difficulties relating to allowances, insurance, compensation, state bonus, travel pay, etc., are all brought to the Red Cross by the enlisted man. The Red Cross also contacts the families through the chapters in case of distress, sickness or death.

"The recreational and entertainment program in the hospital brings movies for the boys, amateur theatricals, dances, parties and those many other things that the sick man longs for, but which he could not have were it not for the Red Cross.

"The Red Cross medical and social service program calls for a study of the individual needs of the man, to help him in solving his personal and family difficulties, to aid him by material assistance when he is without resources, to aid the doctor in his treatment of the patient by obtaining former medical or social histories which may lead to an accurate diagnosis and to interpret the whole situation to the Red Cross Chapter home service worker in the man's home community, so that not only will the proper attention be given to the family during the man's absence, but he may be free in mind and thus derive a maximum amount of benefit from his treatment.

"In carrying out our work for the ex-service man undergoing hospitalization the Red Cross has constantly borne in mind that the great object has been to play the right part in the period of adjustment through which the ex-service man must safely pass if he is to continue to be a good citizen. This work has required personnel who are not only sympathetic in the dealing with patients but who must have an understanding of the social problems of civil life.

"Just as it has always been recognized that the time spent in a government hospital is only a brief episode in the life of a patient, so has it been recognized that the activities of the hospital worker are only a part of the responsibility of the Red Cross to the ex-service man; that the hospital work can be successful only as it correlates itself closely with the work of the Red Cross as a whole. The hospital worker is the outpost detailed to special duty. It is his endeavor to interpret the present condition of the man in the hospital to the home people and as each of us, as individuals, watched the men who marched away to service, as each one of us helped to 'keep the home fires burning' while the boys served in the front line trenches, so does it become our duty today to render a very definite service to these men, who are still fighting the great battle of humanity, begun in 1917, and in which to date no armistice has been declared. Through the Red Cross you are helping them to hold the line."

which will have least to fear from the caprice of politics. Legislation may give a temporary boost to securities, but the long swing upward must be based upon something more substantial.

Any concern which is prospering mainly by the grace of Congress is an unsafe risk. The wisest concerns today are devoting their energy to building up their own organizations!

## STOP THIS WASTE

The importance of the care and the disastrous results of carelessness are so vital to the postal system that we quote the following hort sermon from the pen of that brilliant writer, Dr. Frank Crane, who has given us his special permission to use the same:

### Stop This Waste

(By Dr. Frank Crane)  
The other day the postmaster at Chicago had placards put on the motor vehicles operating in the postal service reading as follows:

**Stop This Waste!**  
25,000,000 Pieces of Mail Annually Are Delayed or Not Delivered at All Because They are Incorrectly Addressed or Improperly Packaged.

The postal authorities call our attention to the fact that there are 25,000,000 pieces of mail that they must handle three to seven times oftener than they would have to handle them if they had been properly prepared.

And even after they have exhausted every means of identification and salvage they succeed in delivering only slightly more than one-fifth of that amount.

And this does not include vast quantities of circulars and newspapers which are not properly addressed, and which are destroyed because they can not be delivered.

In Chicago there is one building that is used as a storage place for mail of obvious value and for mail of first class which can not be delivered. Twice a year the contents are auctioned off, because they are in no way of finding the owners. In this building are bins of shoes, quantities of clothing, dress goods, automobile parts and tires, sporting goods, suit cases—everything from a bird cage to a mouse trap. These are lost to both the one who sent them and the one who should receive them because somebody was careless in tying a knot, or used flimsy wrapping paper, or put on a defective address.

Nearly 300 employees are engaged in correcting the common, preventable errors of the people. The only reason the post office can stand this drain of carelessness upon the resources is that the people pay the bill.

There ought to be a general campaign of education with the object of impressing upon the people the importance of properly preparing and addressing anything they put in the mail box.

Another waste, caused by sheer thoughtlessness, arises from the custom of many business houses holding their mail until the close of the business day, when they release it to the postoffice in a perfect deluge. All day, canceling machines and distributing cases and the other facilities for handling mail is practically idle, and just after 5 p. m. they are taxed beyond their capacity. If people would simply change their mailing habits to the extent of depositing their mail even two hours earlier than they do at present, it would revolutionize the postal service.

This article is written in the hope that many people will adopt the idea of paying better attention to their mail matter.

After all, the post office is the great public servant, and it behooves every citizen of the country to make that servant as efficient as possible.

Much of the criticism leveled at the post office is due to the carelessness of the general public.

John H. Bartlett,  
First Assistant Postmaster Gen.

## People Read This Newspaper

That's why it would be profitable for you to advertise in it

If you want a job  
If you want to hire somebody  
If you want to sell something  
If you want to buy something  
If you want to rent your house  
If you want to sell your house  
If you want to sell your farm  
If you want to buy property  
If there is anything that you want the quickest and best way to supply that want is by placing an advertisement in this paper

The results will surprise and please you

REYNOLD HERRING NALLSHEED

The ladies of the First Christian Church will hold their annual bazaar, November 23.

Many useful and beautiful articles will be on sale. Many articles that can be used in your home, or that you may use to augment your selection for Christmas gifts. They will be beautiful, useful and economical.

**WANTED—Trees and Shrubbery.**  
Who will donate trees and shrubbery to beautify the grounds at St. Joseph's Hospital. Notify Phone 357 or 258. 47-3

## Otto-Johnson Merc. Co.

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Jacquette Blouse 1389  
Size 34 to 44 bust  
35 cents  
Dress 1397  
Size 34 to 44 bust  
55 cents

1250 and 9900 in medium size require:  
2 1/2 yds. 48-inch figuredorgette at \$2.50 ..... \$6.25  
1 1/2 yds. 48-inch plain crepe, at \$1.75 ..... 2.25  
1 Pictorial Review blouse pattern ..... .35  
1 Pictorial Review skirt pattern ..... .30  
Findings ..... 1.00

Will cost you complete ..... \$11.50

1207 Size 36 requires:  
3 yards 48-inch Ottoman at \$2.95 ..... \$8.85  
4 1/2 yds. braid to trim at 25c ..... 1.10  
1 Pictorial Review dress pattern ..... .35  
Findings ..... 1.00

Will cost you complete ..... \$11.30

You save from 1/2 to 1 1/4 yard of material with Pictorial Review Patterns, thereby saving from 50 cents to \$10.00 on each garment.

Why Pay 50 or 45 Cents for Other Patterns When you can get

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20c to 35c

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of child can lay out a PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERN

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Dress 1408  
Size 34 to 44 bust  
45 cents  
Dress 1410  
Size 34 to 44 bust  
55 cents  
Monogram \$11.00 cents

1408 also 36 requires:  
1 1/2 yards 40-inch Canton crepe for waist at \$2.50 ..... \$3.75  
2 1/2 yards 40-inch contrasting crepe for skirt, at \$3.50 ..... 8.75  
1 Pictorial Review dress pattern ..... .35  
Findings ..... 1.00

Will cost you complete ..... \$13.70

1410—Size 36 requires:  
1 1/2 yards 40-inch Silk Jersey, at \$3.50 ..... \$5.25  
2 1/2 yards braid to trim, at 25c ..... .60  
1 Pictorial Review dress pattern ..... .35  
1 Pictorial Review monogram design ..... .60  
Findings ..... .50

Will cost you complete ..... \$6.31

## Clayton News--Best Advertising Medium in Union County

### A GLIMPSE INTO THE NEAR-EAST SITUATION

Bucharest, Oct. 1st, 1922  
Dear Mr. Rosenfeld:

The last time I wrote to you was from Kishineff. From there I went with Miss Blecker of Cincinnati through Constantinople and the Black Sea to Constantinople. We arrived at a time of great excitement. The Turks had just burned Smyrna and threatened to march on the town which was overflowing with refugees. The town is a large center for refugees and emigrants from Russia who come via Odessa. The Joint Distribution Committee has a refugee and reconstruction department here, the first dealing with refugees and the second giving loans. Child-care work is just in its beginning. We visited a large orphanage, built and supported mostly by local means. The children are exceptionally pretty, very bright, speak French and Spanish.

There is an urgent need of more money to take the children off the streets. Especially needed are trade schools. The number of children who are being taken care of is very small in proportion to the rest of the neglected ones.

I shall never forget the sight of a day nursery here, where the mothers leave the babies under the care of a woman. The entrance was from the courtyard and we had difficulty in squeezing ourselves through the narrow passage. The barrack was old and threatened to collapse any moment, and inside in a small room some twenty babies were sitting on the floor, dirty and pale, and crying pitifully. The local Jews are doing much, but the new burden is too great.

All along the railroad were military camps; Greek and French colonial troops with their exotic attire, and camels instead of horses. The soldiers tried to force their way into our train. The excitement grew after the lights had to be turned out for the train ahead of us was being shot at. Some burning houses along the road added to the picture. But we arrived safely in Sofia where we met the local representative Jews and explained the program of the child-care work.

There are about 1500 war orphans in Bulgaria, and nothing had been done for them thus far. The economic life of the whole country is undermined, and the Jews cannot cope with the situation alone.

From Sofia I returned to Rumania. The trip is short; an American train would make it in six hours, yet it took twenty-eight. The "express" travels an average of 8 miles an hour. I left Bucharest immediately for Cernowitz. There the misery is heartrending. The re-

treating and returning armies destroyed over 6,000 Jewish homes. Sadagora was completely destroyed. In Wisniz about two hundred houses were rebuilt, and one of the streets is going to be named "Strad Joint disco"—in honor of the Joint Distribution Committee which is respected and honored by the whole population. The thankfulness to American Jewry cannot be described in words.

I visited everywhere a large number of houses of war-widows and compared the orphans who are already under our care with those who are not. The contrast was striking! There are few of "our" orphans in those small places for they are concentrated in Cernowitz as there are no facilities in the villages and no one to supervise the work. Otherwise the orphans would be exploited by strangers.

As I said, the weather was miserable. I was clad in a warm coat, and had a woolen shawl, and yet the cold and penetrating wind made me shiver—and in the cellars and attics the children were sitting clad in rags, undernourished and pale. In the winter-time these dwellings offer no protection, water freezes inside and the walls are covered with ice and snow. It was Friday, a day when even the poorest try to have some kind of a meal to cook for the Sabbath, but the stoves were cold. I cannot speak of empty dishes, for there were no dishes. Even the cats were meowing from hunger. And the mothers were all decent women who had known better times, the photos on the walls being the last reminder of past glory. Everywhere from 3 to 6 children.

I do not write this to move audiences. It is just a personal letter telling the absolute truth! I wish to tell you, Mr. Rosenfeld, those little martyrs make your work a hol y one! When I saw the children who had been taken out of the dirt and starvation, well clad, happy, advancing in studies, and full of love for their unknown rescuers, my heart was filled with new fire, new energy and happiness that I was permitted even in a small measure to help this life saving work! And the willingness to serve and even to sacrifice if not a result of reasoning. It comes over to us as a cataclysmic imperative. We have no choice in the matter.

I left Cernowitz last noon and arrived in Bucharest this morning. This journey was a new experience for me. If you wish to know what comfortable transportation means—this trip would be "sleeping compartments with shower baths." Aint it grand! The wheels of our "international sleeping car" were turning, but the roof was leaking and we sat freezing in our waterproofs

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